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AP20 Rec'd PCT/PTO 06 APR 2006AMINO-FUNCTIONAL SILICONE WAXES

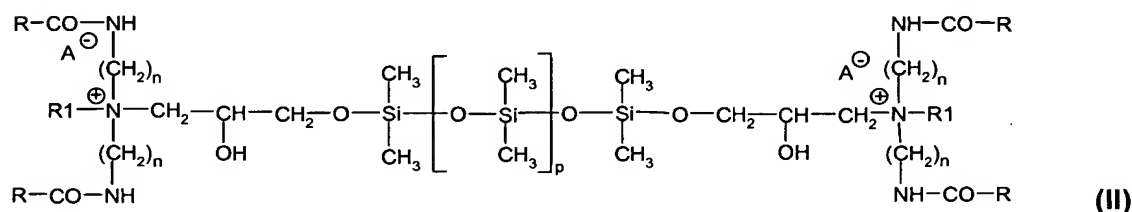
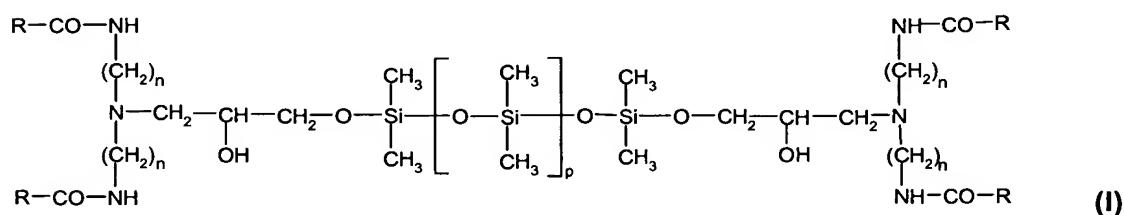
5 The present invention concerns silicone waxes having plural tertiary or quaternary amino groups, their preparation and their use as softeners in the textile industry.

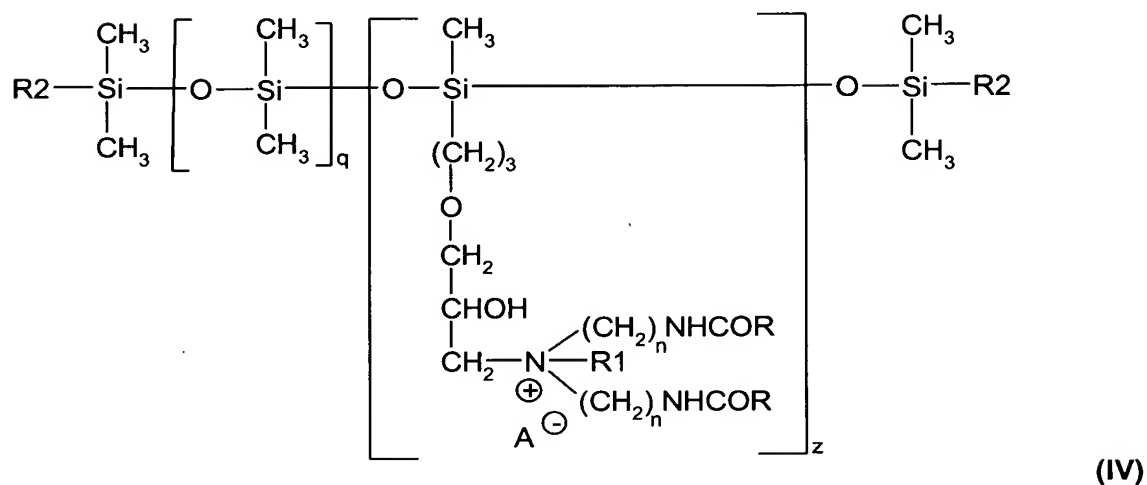
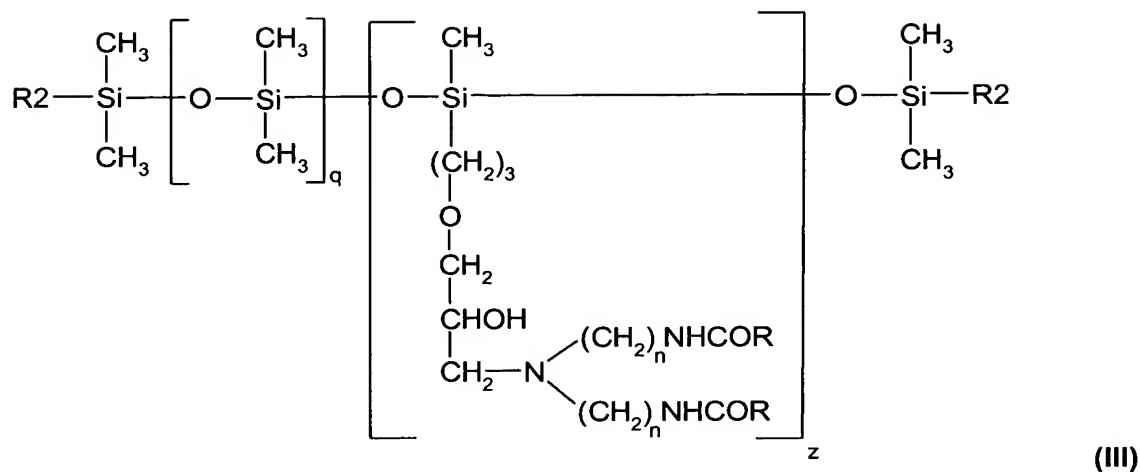
10 There is extensive literature on amino-functional silicone compounds. These compounds are used for example as plasticizers in the textile industry, as surface-treating agents, as thickeners or in the cosmetic industry. Nonetheless, there is a demand in the textile industry for softening substances which lead to products having a superior hand and which do not have the disadvantage of unstable emulsions in use.

15 It has now been found that certain silicone waxes having plural tertiary or quaternary nitrogen atoms can be processed into stable aqueous dispersions and have surprisingly good properties when used as softeners in the textile industry and lead to products having a pleasant, soft hand.

The invention accordingly provides amino-functional silicone waxes of the formulae (I) to (IV)

20





5 where

R is C₁₁-C₂₂-alkyl, linear or branched,

R₁ is C₁-C₇-alkyl or benzyl, preferably methyl or benzyl,

R₂ is -OH, -CH₃, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅,

10 A⁻ is CH₃OSO₃⁻, chloride, bromide, iodide or tosylsulfate, preferably CH₃OSO₃⁻ or chloride,

n is 2 or 3,

p is 10-200, preferably 20-50,

q+z is 10-400, preferably 15-200, and

q/z is 5-50, preferably 10-30.

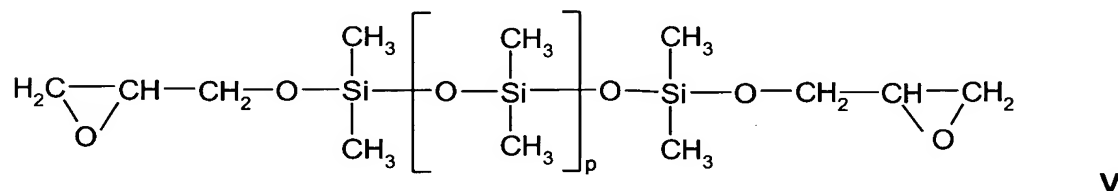
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These waxes, whether in the quaternized form (II) and (IV) or in the non-quaternized form (I) and (III), exhibit good properties when used as softeners. Their great

advantage is that they can be used in the form of dispersions which, compared with emulsions, have a higher shearing force stability.

5 The present invention further provides for the preparation of the aforementioned silicone waxes. The initial step is to prepare fatty acid diamides by condensation of fatty acids, for example stearic acid or lauric acid, with diethylenetriamine or dipropylenediamine.

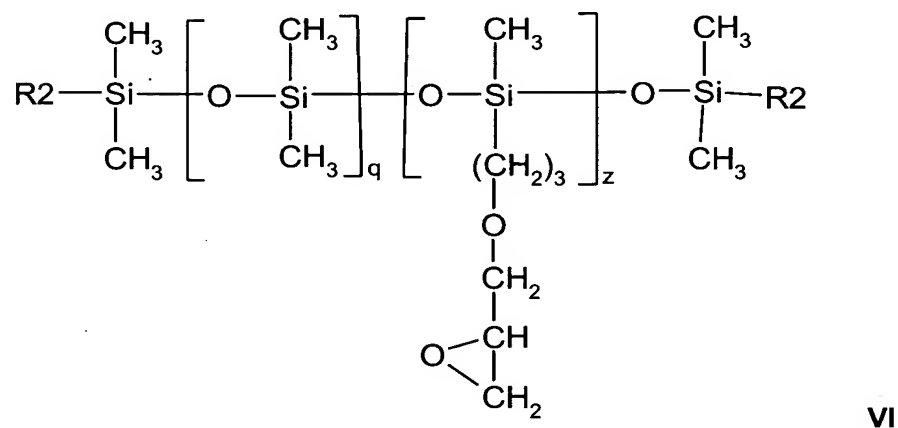
10 The resultant fatty acid diamide is reacted with silicone oils of the general formula (V)



where p has the same meaning as in formula (I) or (II), to prepare the waxes of formula (I) or (II),

15 or subsequently quaternized with the customary quaternizing agents such as methyl sulfate, ethyl sulfate, methyl halide, benzyl chloride or tosyl sulfate to prepare the waxes of the formula (II). The starting materials and their preparation will be known to one skilled in the art.

20 To prepare the waxes of the formula (III) or (IV), the resultant fatty acid diamide is reacted with silicone oils of the general formula (VI)



where R₂, (q+z) and q/z have the same meaning as in formula (III) or (IV),

- and to prepare the waxes of the formula (IV), the resultant fatty acid diamide is
5 subsequently quaternized with the customary, aforementioned quaternizing agents.

The present invention further provides for the use of the aforementioned silicone waxes
as softeners in the textile industry. The silicone waxes obtained can be converted by
means of dispersants into aqueous dispersions which have a higher shearing force
10 stability than emulsions and are very useful for softening textiles in that the material
acquires a pleasant, soft hand.

EXAMPLES

15 **1. Preparation of fatty acid diamides**

(Fatty acid: RCOOH)

1.1 Preparation of R-CONH(CH₂)₂NH(CH₂)₂NHCO-R

20 2 mol of fatty acid are heated to 105°C under nitrogen; 1 mol of diethylenetri-
amine is then added dropwise while at the same time the temperature is raised to
130°C. This is followed by 24 hours of condensation at 130°C under a slow
stream of nitrogen using a distillation bridge. The reaction mixture is subse-
quently discharged. The acid number of the reaction mixture (number of mg of
KOH to neutralize 1 g of product) is less than 7. The resultant amount of
25 condensation product requires less than 1.1 mol of perchloric acid to titrate the
free amino groups.

1.2 Preparation of R-CONH(CH₂)₃NH(CH₂)₃NHCO-R

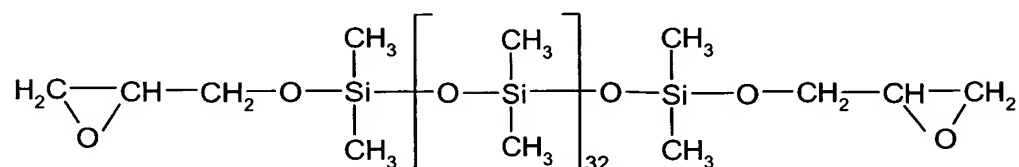
1.1 is repeated using dipropylenediamine instead of diethylenediamine.

	Melting point of diamides (°C)		
	Lauric acid	Stearic acid	Behenic acid
Diethylenetri-amine-1,3-diamide	110 (Product D ₁)	118 (Product D ₂)	123 (Product D ₃)
Dipropylenetri-amine-1,3-diamide	106 (Product D ₄)	117 (Product D ₅)	122 (Product D ₆)

2. Preparation of silicone waxes

2.1 Silicone waxes W₁ - W₆

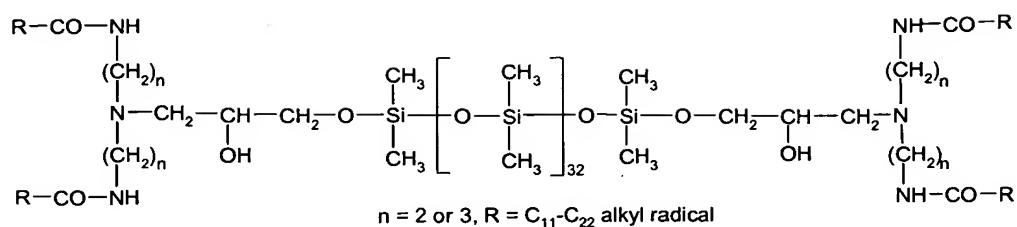
5 661.5 parts of the silicone oil of the formula



10 are reacted at 150°C under nitrogen for 14 hours with x parts of the diamides D₁ to D₆. A check is subsequently carried out to see that glycidyl groups are no longer present. The following waxes are obtained:

Diamide	x (parts)	Silicone wax
D ₁	233.5	W ₁
D ₂	317.5	W ₂
D ₃	373.5	W ₃
D ₄	247.5	W ₄
D ₅	331.5	W ₅
D ₆	387.5	W ₆

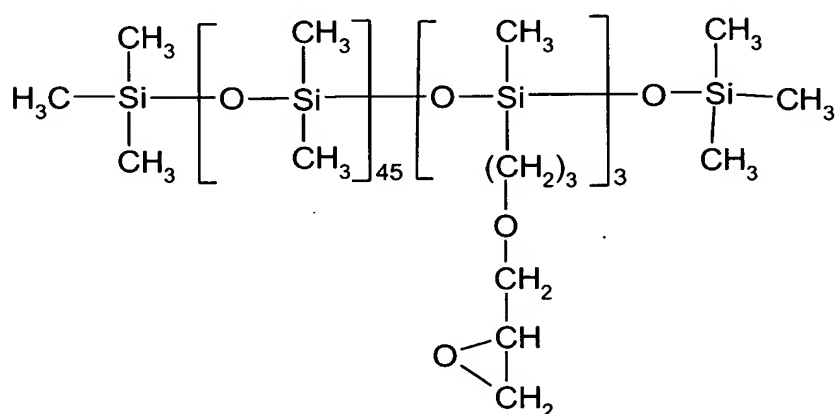
The waxes have the following structure:



2.2 Silicone waxes $W_7 - W_{12}$

661.5 parts of the silicone oil of the formula

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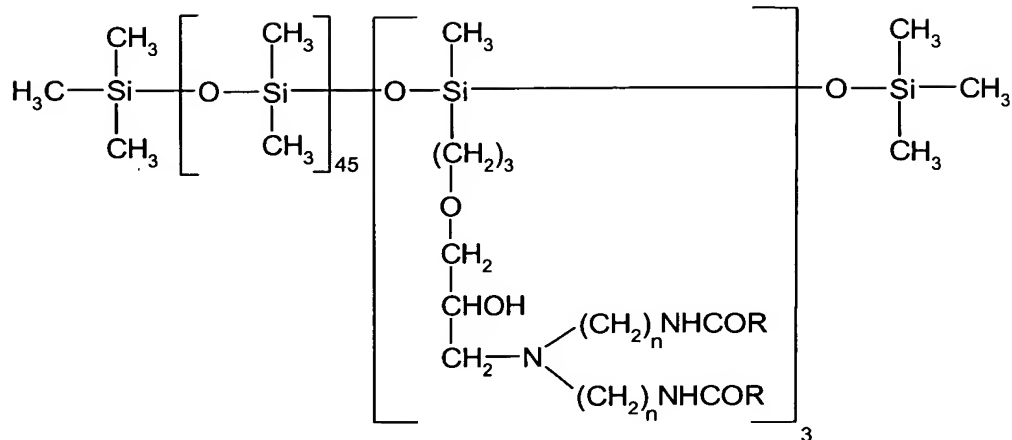


are reacted at 150°C under nitrogen for 14 hours with x parts of the diamides D₁ to D₆. A check is subsequently carried out to see that glycidyl groups have reacted quantitatively. The following waxes are obtained:

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Diamide	x (parts)	Silicone wax
D ₁	230.9	W ₇
D ₂	313.9	W ₈
D ₃	369.3	W ₉
D ₄	244.7	W ₁₀
D ₅	327.8	W ₁₁
D ₆	383.2	W ₁₂

The waxes have the following structure:



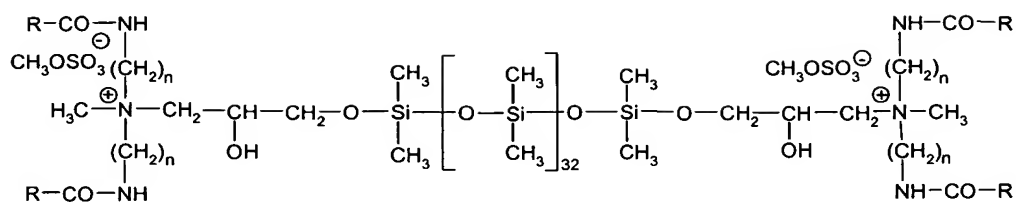
$n = 2 \text{ or } 3, R = \text{C}_{11}\text{-C}_{22} \text{ alkyl radical}$

3. **Preparation of quaternized silicone waxes $\text{WQ}_1 - \text{WQ}_{12}$**

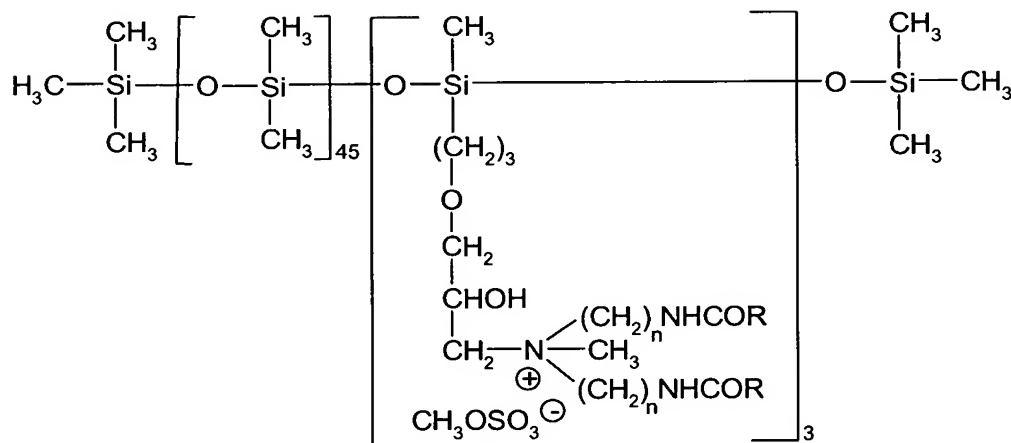
x parts of silicone wax W are melted and allowed to react with 25.2 parts of dimethyl sulfate for 2 hours at about 70-75°C.

Silicone wax W		$\text{WQ}_{(1)}$
W	x (parts)	
W_1	358.0	1
W_2	391.6	2
W_3	414.0	3
W_4	363.6	4
W_5	397.2	5
W_6	419.6	6
W_7	541.5	7
W_8	591.9	8
W_9	625.5	9
W_{10}	549.9	10
W_{11}	600.3	11
W_{12}	633.9	12

Waxes having the structures:



and



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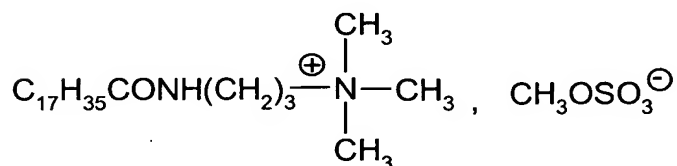
 $n = 2 \text{ or } 3, \text{ R} = \text{C}_{11}\text{-C}_{21} \text{ alkyl radical}$

are obtained.

4. Preparation of end products

10 4.1 Based on silicone waxes $W_1 - W_{12}$

125.0 parts of silicone wax (W) are melted. 25.0 parts of a 70% solution of



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(dispersant 1) in propylene glycol and also 37.5 parts of stearyl poly-10-glycol ether (dispersant 2) are then added. As soon as there is a homogeneous melt, 800.0 parts of water are added in increments with stirring. Finally, 12.5 parts of glacial acetic acid are added. This gives 1000.0 parts of a 12.5% silicone wax dispersion (W-E).

4.2 Based on quaternary silicone waxes WQ₁ - WQ₁₂

4.1 is repeated except that the silicone waxes (WQ) are used instead of the silicone waxes (W) and 12.5 parts of water are added at the end instead of 12.5 parts of glacial acetic acid. This gives 1000.0 parts of a 12.5% silicone wax dispersion (WQ-E).

The products W₁-E to W₁₂-E and also WQ₁-E to WQ₁₂-E are very stable to shearing force; they can be applied to textile material (cotton and synthetic fibres) both in the padding process and in the exhaust process. The finished textile materials possess an excellent, soft, pleasant, smooth hand.

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

15 The following finishing operations were carried out:

- Exhaust process

20 The finished substrate is added to an aqueous liquor which, based on the substrate, contains 0.5% to 4.0% of the end products described in the examples, at about 40°C and a liquor ratio of 6:1 to 20:1, in a laboratory jet. After 20 minutes at pH 5.0 to 6.0 (40°C) and continuous agitation of the substrate, the substrate is removed from the liquor, whizzed and dried tensionlessly at 140°C for 70-90 seconds.

25 • Padding process

The finished substrate is padded at room temperature, to a 100% dry weight increase, with an aqueous liquor which contains 15 to 60 g/l of the end products W-E or WQ-E. The padded material is subsequently dried at 140°C for 70-90 seconds.

- Substrate:

Exhaust process:	Tricot fabric, dyed, with or without setting
	- 100% cotton
	- polyester (50%) / cotton (50%)

Padding process: Tricot or woven fabric, dyed, with or without setting

- 100% cotton
- polyester (50%) / cotton (50%)
- polyester (100%)
- polyacrylonitrile (100%)
- nylon 6 (100%)

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- Testing:

Softness can be tested pairwise or using a handle-O-meter (for example a 211-5

10

Twing Albert). The finished samples are first conditioned (24 hours, 20°C, 65% relative humidity) before being assessed.

All the finishes show a distinct improvement in softness compared with unfinished fabric.

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